

THE COMANCHE CHIEF

AND PIONEER EXPONENT

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Exponent Established 1887

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COMANCHE, COMANCHE COUNTY, TEXAS, OCTOBER 3, 1913.

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Schwab--Kuppenheiner--Sinsheimer Clothes---NEELY-HARRIS-CUNNINGHAM COMPANY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN REGULAR SESSION

Takes Up Good Roads Days.
Other Business Trans-
acted.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met Friday afternoon at 4:30 with President J. R. Eanes presiding, and the following directors present: A. S. Harris, E. W. Harris, T. J. Williams and Hilton Burks.

Good Roads Day.

The matter of working the DeLeon road from Comanche to Rush Creek was brought before the meeting. The plan is for the entire citizenship of Comanche to turn out on these two days and with the cooperation of the commissioners court, the city council and mayor, and the farmers along this road, to put this road in first class condition. This not to be regarded as a picnic, but everyone is requested to roll up their sleeves and put in two good days of hard work. This plan which is now known as the "Missouri Plan" is being adopted all over the country and Comanche does not want to be behind in a movement that means as much to the prosperity of the county as does good roads.

Convicts on Roads.

A letter from the Galveston Chamber of Commerce pertaining to the working of convicts on the public roads was read, and the proposition unanimously endorsed.

Pecan Exhibit.

Secretary Sutphin announced that arrangements were making to have an excellent exhibit of Comanche county pecans at the annual Nut Growers' Convention, which meets in Houston in November.

Will Have Fair Exhibit.

It was announced while Comanche county will have no county exhibit at the Texas State Fair, because of present conditions, arrangements were being made to have quite a number of individual exhibits of the agricultural products of the county on display in the farm and mill department, and in this way we hope to capture as many prizes on individual entries as we did last year.

We are in receipt of a very touching article concerning the death of his little niece, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Creswell, written by "Uncle Bill" Carnes, but were unable to use same because of the rush of other matter in the way of advertising, and after all, that's where our "bread and butter" comes from, hence we give it first attention.

Community Co-Operation

Copyrighted Farm and Ranch-Holland's Magazine

The Small Town Merchant and Advertising.

Until recently the average merchant in the towns and smaller cities has thought that money spent in advertising was an investment of doubtful profit. Everybody in the community, the territory from which his trade must come, already knew he was in business, what sort of goods he sold and on what terms. If he did any advertising at all it was a kind of general announcement in the spring, and again in the fall, that he was still "doing the same kind of business at the same old stand."

But a few progressive spirits in very recent years have become alive to the fact that the small town merchant can use advertising space to advantage. In fact, many of them are doing it, and their number is increasing. I know of one dry-goods firm in a town of four thousand people that plans each year to spend from

BOYS' CORN CLUB AND GIRLS' TOMATO CLUB

To Meet in Comanche Thursday
and Friday, October 9th and
10th.

On October 9th and 10th there will be a joint meeting of the Boys' Corn Clubs and Girls' Tomato Clubs in Comanche for the purpose of judging the corn, and the best results from the Tomato Club. There will be some cash prizes which will include tickets to the Dallas Fair, and premiums given by the merchants of Comanche.

The judging will take place on the 9th, and all members of both clubs are requested to get their exhibits in not later than the 8th, as considerable confusion was had last year in trying to judge the exhibits in a few hours.

On the 10th there will be a meeting commencing at one-thirty in the afternoon at the Majestic Theatre. A nice program has been arranged, including a free moving picture show. The prizes will be awarded at this time.

On October 22nd, 1913, prizes will be awarded at the Dallas Fair and these exhibits will be entered there under the personal supervision of J. R. Palmer, the County Demonstration Agent.

A cordial invitation is extended to the entire citizenship of the county to attend these meetings and see what our boys and girls are doing.

The prizes will be awarded as follows:

Boys' Corn Club.

Three prizes for the largest yields, three prizes for best showing of profit, three prizes best written history, three prizes best ten ears white corn, three prizes best ten ears yellow corn, three prizes best ten ears any other kind of corn.

Girls' Tomato Club.

Three prizes best general exhibit of canned goods, three prizes best showing of profit, three prizes largest yield on one-tenth of an acre, three prizes of best written history of crop.

Exhibits Wanted.

For the Dallas Fair this year. The Chamber of Commerce is going to send as many individual exhibits as possible to the Dallas Fair this year, and want the cooperation of our farmers in getting these exhibits up. All money prizes go direct to the farmers. Bring or send your stuff to the Chamber of Commerce, Comanche, Texas, not later than the eleventh of October, or let us know and we will come after it.

GOOD ROADS DAYS OCTOBER 21 AND 22

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BACKS MOVEMENT TO WORK COMANCHE-RUSH CREEK ROAD ON THOSE DAYS.

The movement to improve the Comanche-Rush Creek road is a move in the right direction, and one that should enlist the support, and encouragement of every business interest in Comanche.

It is proposed to put in two days, Oct. 21st and 22nd, in improving this road and every able-bodied man in Comanche or living adjacent to that road is urged to be present and lend his assistance, thus showing his interest and enterprise.

If, because of any reasonable excuse, you are unable to lend your presence personally, you are solicited and urged to send a man in your place. Nearly every business house in Comanche will have one or more representatives present both days.

Below we give a few expressions of Comanche business men concerning the project:

E. W. Harris—"It is a worthy move—a good proposition—and one in which all should be interested."

Geo. Hamilton, with Hardin Co.—"It's a fine thing. You can count on us for one or two teams and men."

Hilton Burks—"Every business man in Comanche ought to be interested, and I will certainly be there, if I can get off of the grand jury at that time."

A. S. Harris—"We'll send as many men as we can spare from the store, and I'll be there, if possible."

T. J. Williams, Chairman Good Roads Committee, Chamber of Commerce—"We are interested as much as anyone in the betterment of the roads of Comanche county, and will do all possible to further this movement. Count on us everytime when it comes to anything for the good of the town and county."

I. G. Wyatt—"It's a good move, and we'll be there. Count on us every time."

Wm. Dingus—"While I haven't consulted Mr. Slider, I am quite sure we'll be represented. I think it a splendid idea."

Elbert Mason—"We are interested in good roads as it directly affects our business, and this is a good move. I am sure we'll be represented."

CITY COUNCIL MEETS IN REGULAR SESSION

Committee Appears Before It Looking to Lighting of the City.

The city council met in regular session Monday night with Mayor G. A. Cunningham, and Aldermen M. V. Skinner, T. I. Collins, C. L. Cox and C. F. Jacobs present.

The matter of contracting with J. D. Lasseter as street sprinkler was discussed and deferred until next meeting.

Offer for Boiler.

Alderman Jacobs reported he had an offer for an old boiler belonging to the city. Same was deferred for action until next meeting.

Will Aid in Road Working.

At the request of Commissioner Dobbs and the Chamber of Commerce the council ordered that the use of the street grader and all teams and men be loaned for use on the Comanche-Rush Creek road October 21st and 22nd.

Street Hand Employed.

D. M. Hilliard was before the council and requested that he be allowed \$40.00 per month straight time for work on the streets, and the street superintendent was authorized to pay and keep Mr. Hilliard as long as needed.

Street Lighting Committee.

A committee from the Chamber of Commerce appeared before the council and presented a proposition looking to the lighting of the streets, but due to the fact legal counsel stated it was impracticable to make the desired arrangement at this time no action was taken.

Per Diem Allowed.

The usual per diem to each member was allowed and council adjourned.

In Appreciation.

Ballinger, Texas, Oct. 1, 1913. Editor Chief-Exponent:

Please find my check for one dollar, which place on my subscription and let the paper come on, as I read the first issue of The Chief that was ever printed. I would feel sorter lonesome without it. Respectfully,

W. B. Dunlap.

COTTON RECEIPTS REACH THREE THOUSAND MARK

Gunners' Report Comes in and Market Takes Toboggan Slide.

Comanche cotton receipts by wagon up to Wednesday night, amounted to 3115 bales as follows: Nabers Cotton Yard, 1730 Union Cotton Yard, 1385

The market held steady up to Wednesday night, going fourteen cents and up—and closed twenty points up Wednesday night, but the government gunners report came in Thursday, showing a quarter of a million bales more cotton ginned to date than for the same period last year, and then the unexpected happened—the market took a toboggan slide.

People in the cotton growing section however, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, know there is a shortage of at least 20 or 25 per cent, if not more, and the price is bound to go back—the staple isn't in sight.

We believe the market will reach as soon as the real conditions are known in the East, and the rains of the past few days should help to force the market back up.

While we do not claim to know it all, it is our humble opinion that the crop as a whole will be a very short one, and that cotton will yet go to 14½ or 15 cents before the close of the season.

Temperature and Rainfall.

According to the weather bureau figures for the month of September, 1913, as compiled by the Chamber of Commerce, the temperature and rainfall for September was as follows:

Average maximum temperature, 90 degrees; average minimum temperature, 60 degrees; highest maximum temperature during the month was 103 degrees on the 5; lowest minimum temperature during the month was 48 degrees on the 21st; rainfall was .23 on the 9th, .30 on the 12th, .30 on the 24th, .11 on the 25th, .05 on the 30th; total for month .99, as compared with 1.25 in September, 1912 and 2.50 in September, 1911.

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS NEWSPAPER REPORTS

Names of Stockholders, Bondholders and Other Information.

The federal law effective Aug. 24, 1912, requiring publication of ownership of each newspaper in the United States, which was held up for six months or more in the supreme court, was recently held to be constitutional, and the post-office department has again called for reports from all newspapers. The law requires publication of statements not later than the first day of April and October of each year. The law requires that two copies of the statement be filed with the postmaster, one which is forwarded to the postoffice department at Washington, the other retained among the files of the local postmaster.

The law requires, in addition to a list of owners, publication of the names of all bond and mortgage holders, and demands, as does the Texas law, designation of all reading matter inserted as advertising and collected for.

The following statement was filed in the office of Postmaster Geo. L. Sullivan by The Chief-Exponent:

Statement of the Ownership and Management of The Chief-Exponent:

Published weekly at Comanche, Texas, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Editor and Manager, Tom H. Bell, Comanche.

Publishers, The Comanche Pub. Co.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock.)

J. R. Eanes, Comanche.
Paris Smith, Comanche.
Tom H. Bell, Comanche.
E. W. Harris, Comanche.
T. J. Williams, Comanche.
V. H. Thodberg, Comanche.
L. T. Cunningham, Comanche.
W. F. Cunningham, Comanche.
G. A. Cunningham, Comanche.
T. J. Cunningham, Stephenville.
D. H. Cunningham, Jr., Comanche.

Oscar Callaway, Washington, D. C.

Known stockholders, mortgages and other security holders, holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities:

Mergenthaler Linotype Co.

Average circulation, 3,200.

Tom H. Bell,

Editor and Manager.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 30th day of Sept., 1913.

S. C. Findley,

Notary Public Comanche, Texas.

My commission expires June 1, 1915.

NEWS IN AND AROUND THE COURT HOUSE

Marriage Licenses Issued—Vital Statistics.—Real Estate Transfers.

Permitted to Pair.

The following have been granted license to wed since our last report:

W. A. Hickey to Miss Mattie Brown.
R. D. Cox to Miss Bessie Jones.
R. L. Busby to Miss Mattie Allgood.
Jack Jenkins to Miss Dorothy Simmons.
George Walker to Miss Quinby Brooks.
Ora Euqua to Miss Maude Kroonice.
R. P. Moore to Miss Emma Frazier.
Benton Tidrow to Miss Mattie Ruth.

Visits of the Stork.

The following births have been reported to the county clerk since our last issue:

Born to Mrs. and Mrs. W. H. Owen, Bryson Ranch, a boy.
B. Jeffrey, Beatty, a girl.
J. T. Brown, near Gap, a boy.
F. F. Collins, Gustine, a boy.
Harvey Hall, near Gustine, a girl.
Charlie Clark, Beattie two boys (twins).
Henry Stewart, near Gap, a boy.
Otto Garison, Sidney, a girl.
Bish Mayes, near Gustine, a girl.
Samuel P. Gray, Blanket, a boy.

Real Estate Transfers.

B. N. Forgy and wife to M. S. Gaines, 100 acres J. R. Stephens' survey; 9½ acres, Sarah Garlington survey; \$100.00 and cancellation of notes.
W. H. Samson and wife to W. E. Sturkie, 100 acres, C. G. Davenport; \$3,000.00.
A. M. Beatty and wife to G. M. Loudermilk, 2 tracts, 97.3 acres and 59 acres, James Hudson survey; \$3,000.00.
G. H. Loudermilk and wife to W. T. Loudermilk, 78 acres, Jas. Hudson survey; \$1,650.00.
W. T. Loudermilk and wife to F. V. Loudermilk, 78 acres, Jas. Hudson survey; \$2,300.00.
H. R. Lacy and wife to G. W. Montgomery, part J. E. Moore survey; \$7,050.00.
Higginbotham Bros. & Company to E. W. Welch, lot in Beattie; \$650.00.
Belle Robertson et mar, to J. N. Lane and E. O. Hasley, 89 acres, H. & T. B. R. Company's survey; love and affection.
C. C. Mayfield to Will Cooper, 74½ acres, John Crestman survey; \$800.00.

NEXT WEEK

Appears our monthly magazine section. Note below the contents of interesting stories and departments, which will make up this section for October.

"AN ALFALFA ROMANCE"—By Oney Fred Sweet (illustrated).

"PORFIRO DIAZ'S LONG WAY"—Sixteen months before United States recognized Diaz Government (illustrated).

"HENRY'S CROP CURRENCY"—Representative Henry, of Waco, proposes that Government issue \$2,000,000.00 of Agricultural Currency to be loaned to farmers on storage certificates (illustrated).

"INDIAN RAIDS IN TEXAS"—Erath's famous fight, by Col. Acie Sooner.

"LEGEND OF LEETEETKA"—By H. B. Davis (illustrated).

"IN THE BIG LEAGUES"—Pitchers who will play in the world's series. Few pitchers make good. By Melvin Webb.

"THE FINE ARTS"—Forthcoming Texas Musical and Operatic Events.

"AUTOMOBILE HINTS"—For the owners of automobiles.

"EXPERIMENT STATION WORK"—By A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.

"TEXAS FARM NEWS"—General Texas farm news items.

"CHILDREN'S STORIES"—By "Bever Lore".

"HOUSEHOLD HELPS AND FASHIONS"—How to earn money at home.

The Woman's Store

Fashions Latest Word in

Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

Woltex Coats and Suits

Elzee Hats

This week ushered in many new models in Coats and Suits. Faultlessly designed and exclusive in style. All the wanted colors in Red, Blue, Tan, Brown, Burgundy and Grays.

The Woltex Label on a coat or suit is the signature of the maker of the highest type garment for woman.

Prices Range from \$20 to \$35

Many other models of popular price garments, styles and fabrics of the most wanted kind. Prices her suit \$12.50 to \$18.00. Coats \$5.00 to \$18.00.

DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY

FROM THE FASHION CENTERS comes to this department all the new and exclusive things to be had in Millinery. A complete showing of Pattern and Tailored Hats, Children and Misses Hats ready-to-wear and untrimmed shapes.

ALL ORDERS will receive the most careful and satisfactory attention. To those who prefer to do their own trimming, you will find in our immense stock of materials, everything to meet your requirements. A visit to THE WOMAN'S STORE will make your shopping easy.

The Comanche Mercantile Co.

"The Store That Sells Woltex"

Notice, Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Texas, County of Comanche.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of the Honorable County Court of Comanche county, on the 22nd day of September, A. D., 1913, by the Clerk thereof, in the case of R. S. Stephens versus Mrs. Belle Hansford, No. 942, and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the first Tuesday in November, A. D., 1913, it being the fourth day of said month, before the Court House door of said Comanche county, in the city of Comanche, Texas, the following described property, to-wit:

160 acres of land in Comanche county, Texas, patented to J. W. Morgan, beginning at a stone for the S. E. corner of Survey No. 34, for Lampasas county, in the north line of the Singleton-Thompson survey for the S. W. corner of this; thence north 714 varas to street in the east line of said Lampasas county survey for N. W. corner this; thence east 1246 varas to stake in south line of B. S. & F. survey, No. 1, for N. E. corner this; thence south 714 varas to S. E. corner in North line of said Thompson survey; thence west 1246 varas to the place of beginning.

Also forty acres of land in Comanche county, Texas, out of the Singleton-Thompson survey, beginning at the N. W. corner of a tract of land sold by Wm. Lindley to W. C. Parker for the N. W. corner this; thence east 475 varas to stake for the N. E. corner; thence south 475 varas to stake for S. E. corner; thence west 475 varas to stake for the S. W. corner of this; thence north 475 varas to the place of beginning; all of said land located about ten miles

southwest from the town of Sipe Springs, and levied on as the property of Mrs. Belle Hansford, to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$200.00 in favor of R. S. Stephens and costs of suit.

Given under my hand, this the 22nd day of September, A. D., 1913. Jack Cunningham, Sheriff.

Notice, Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Texas, County of Comanche.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Honorable District court of Eastland county, on the ninth day of September, A. D., 1913, by the clerk thereof, in the case of John H. Sweatt vs. W. T. House, No. 2204, and to me, as sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the first Tuesday in October, A. D., 1913, it being the seventh day of said month, before the court house door of said Comanche county, in the city of Comanche, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain lot or tract of land situated in the town of Comanche county, Texas, and being a part of the Wright addition to the town of Comanche, and being a part of block No. 85, 150 feet by 160 feet, out of said block, and fully described by metes and bounds in a deed of date, October 14th, 1911, from R. T. Haile to W. T. House to which reference is here made for a more particular description of this land, levied on as the property of W. T. House to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$2,006.23, in favor of John H. Sweatt, less credit of \$50.00 and costs of suit.

Given under my hand, this the 10th day of September, A. D., 1913. Jack Cunningham, Sheriff.

By J. E. Miller, Deputy.

C. W. B. M. Program.

C. W. B. M. will meet with Mrs. R. F. Holloway October 14th, at 3:00 p. m.

"Topic Prayer for Success of the Work in 1913-1914."

Leader—Mrs. Jim Cox.

Hymn—"I Need Thee Every Hour."

Bible Lesson—Psalm 42.

Prayer.

Hymn—"Sweet Hour of Prayer."

Roll Call—Answer the roll by naming an object for prayer by Missionary women.

Hymn—"More Holiness Give Me."

Special Paper—"Privilege and Blessings of Prayer," by Mrs. A. C. Cathey.

Brief discussion of John 17th Chapter—Mrs. Chas. Ory.

Solo—Mrs. Elma Brown.

"Tell the Story of the English Bible"—Miss Mae Hall.

Hidden Answers by Mrs. Geo. Hogan.

Benediction.

Another Good Shower.

Another good shower fell in this section Wednesday, which will materially aid fall garden stuff, and add to the supply of needed stock water.

They Make You Feel Good.

The pleasant purgative produced by Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind, which they create make one feel joyful. For sale by all dealers. (advtf)

The proposition to send The Chief-Exponent one year for 75, when paid in advance, has been withdrawn October 1st, and this one substituted: Any one paying \$1.00 in advance will be sent the paper until January, 1915. Subscribe now!

FIGHTING THE BOLL WEEVIL.

Realizing the imperative need of concerted action in eliminating as much as possible the ravages of the boll weevil upon our cotton, I take pleasure in herewith submitting the following article. This information has been gathered by careful study of the life, history and characteristics of the boll weevil, as well as from the most scientific and practical farmers in Nueces county and from the United States department of agriculture.

The boll weevil first made its appearance in Texas in 1894, and the scope of country which it covered extended from the Rio Grande to the Brazos river, including about eighteen counties.

The United States government has spent thousands of dollars in experimenting with the boll weevil situation, and it seems there is no way to completely exterminate the boll weevil; upon the other hand its damage can be checked to such a degree that the raising of cotton will be a success, even in the worst infected districts. However, I want to urge that it is absolutely necessary that cotton raisers co-operate and work together in the move to check the weevil.

HISTORY OF PEST.

The life, history and characteristics of the boll weevil may be summarized into eight divisions, which are as follows:

1. The boll weevil lives entirely upon cotton.
2. It is easy to kill and dies very rapidly during the latter part of fall and winter.
3. The weevil is very slow to come out from its hibernating quarters during the spring and continues for some time in the summer.
4. The development of the weevil is much slower in early spring than in summer.
5. It is almost impossible for the weevil to emerge when buried deep under the soil.
6. The boll weevil cannot live when exposed to the cold winds of winter.
7. The immediately drying of the infested squares destroys the immature stages of the weevil contained therein.
8. The uprooting and burning of cotton stalks in September destroys over ninety-nine per cent of the boll weevils; while uprooting and burning of cotton stalks in November destroys only about eighty-four per cent.

How the characteristics of the boll weevil give rise to its control, will now be explained in detail, so far as has been ascertained by the experimental stations. All other insects that infest cotton can live upon other plant life than that of cotton, while it has been thoroughly demonstrated beyond a doubt that the boll weevil subsists only upon cotton; therefore it makes the solution of the boll weevil problem much more simple than it would have been if the weevil could live upon other plant life.

It was proposed by the National Boll Weevil convention held in Shreveport, Louisiana, that the cotton raisers of the South abandon the culture of cotton for one season. This is impractical and would incur a tremendous loss to the South if the plan should be adopted. All interest now advocates known remedies which check and control the boll weevil, instead of abandoning the culture of cotton.

KEY TO ENTIRE PROBLEM.

In Bulletin No. 114 it was shown during several years' experimental work that only 7.6 per cent survived during the winter. Therefore, we readily see the necessity of employing every possible means of destroying the weevil during the fall and winter. It is estimated that the progeny from a single pair of boll weevils will exceed 12,000,000 in one season.

The key to the whole situation can be laconically given as follows, "burn the stalks!"

The cotton raisers should immediately after picking their cotton stalks before frost, or before the stalks begin to die and become brittle. The stalks should be raked in piles and after they are dried should be burned. If the stalks are permitted to dry before being raked into piles, the leaves, squares and old bolls will shatter off while being raked and some weevil will be left upon the ground in these scattered squares, bolls and leaves, and from them will make his way into the ground for hibernating. But upon the other

hand, if the stalks are raked while they are green there will be a very small loss of bolls and squares. Hence a greater per cent of the weevil can be destroyed if the latter operation is followed.

It has been suggested by some, and I must say that it is a good suggestion, that the farmer uproot stalks and then skip a row and continue in this manner until the stalks are uprooted. Then rake crosswise to the rows and windrow the stalks upon the rows that were left untouched. The object of this is that the cotton stalks left standing will attract the boll weevil, and after the uprooted stalks are dead, burn the entire windrow, and thereby getting a greater per cent of the boll weevil than otherwise.

DECIMATES BOLL WEEVIL.

Actual tests by the government show that less than one per cent of the boll weevil survive if the cotton stalks are plowed up and burned during September, and that about sixteen per cent survive if the cotton stalks are not plowed up and burned until in November. The reason is this, the boll weevil has gone into the ground for hibernating during November, and that the plowing up and burning of the cotton stalks doesn't destroy as many as if they were uprooted and burned during September.

W. D. Hunter, who has had charge of the southern field crop insect investigations for the United States department of agriculture, gives the following interesting experiment: "The most striking experiment was performed in Calhoun county, Texas, in 1906. In this experiment an isolated area of over four hundred acres of cotton was utilized. By contracts entered into by the department, the farmers uprooted and burned all the stalks during the first ten days in October, 1906, and provision was made to prevent the growing of sprout cotton. As a check against this area cotton lands about thirty miles away was used. Here the stalks were not destroyed in the fall and the interpretations of the result of the experiment was based upon a comparison of the number of weevil present during the following season in the two localities. In May, 1907, following the destruction of the plants, careful search revealed only one weevil in experimental area. In the check, however, the weevil were so numerous at this time that practically all the squares had been destroyed. Examinations made later showed similar advantage in regard to freedom of the boll weevil of the area, where the stalks had been destroyed the preceding October. The last examination was made on August 20th, 1907. At this time there were ten sound bolls per plant on the experimental area and only three per plant on the check area. The difference in yield between the two areas was about six hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre. The work therefore, resulted in an advantage of \$18.00 per acre."

EARLY ACTION NECESSARY.

From the foregoing it can be readily seen how necessary it is to uproot the cotton stalks and burn them as early as possible in the fall. Of course it is impossible for all sections of the state to uproot and burn cotton stalks in September, for the reason that some sections of the state are much earlier than other sections. Hence, it will make it later in some sections than in other sections in uprooting and burning the stalks, but it should be done immediately after the cotton is picked.

Some have used a triangular "V" device with knives on two sides, which they drew between the rows and cut two rows at the same time, instead of uprooting the stalks with the plow. This is not as good as uprooting the stalks, for the fact that the roots and more or less limbs are left upon which the boll weevil can exist and multiply.

If the land is well plowed early in the fall, after the burning of the cotton stalks, the greater per cent of the weevil will be buried so deep that they will never get out. Then, if possible, during the coldest day of winter, the land should have a thorough harrowing so that the weevils, which are near the surface of the ground, will be exposed to the cold winds of winter, thereby destroying all which will be unable to emerge from the ground.

DON'T DELAY PLANTING.

Cotton should be planted just as early as possible in the spring, in order that the plant may mature and be well fruited by the time the weevils begin to emerge from their hibernation. The period of emergency from hibernation depends upon a certain extent

Tackle and Interference

This is the tackle season—so say the foot ball fans. Tackle means to seize, lay hold of or attack. Interference is to oppose, modify, change results.

Now that this is the tackle season, you will be tackled with colds. If so, your interference should be Rexall Cold Tablets. If a cough, Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup; if by catarrh, Rexall Mucuo-tone for catarrh; if all Mucuo-tone or indigestion, Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets; if that tired feeling and loss of appetite, Rexall Every Day Tonic; if constipation, Rexall Orderlies; if kidney trouble, Rexall Kidney Remedy; if rheumatism, Rexall Rheumatic Remedy; if pains, strains, sprains, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, Rexall Rubbing Oil; if dandruff and falling hair, Rexall 93 Hair Tonic, if your best girl, a box of Ligett's Chocolates will present a touch down. These are a few of the many ailments that will tackle you during the fall and winter; this line of interference is so dependable, if used. We guarantee the tackle will not go through the line.

We insist that local remedies stand on merit alone. If you are not satisfied, come back to the Rexall store, get your money; it belongs to you and we want you to have it.

Yours for the kickoff.

The Wm. Reese Co.

West Side Square.

upon climatic conditions. In the southern part of the state they will begin to emerge earlier than in sections farther to the north. The period of emergency from hibernation in some sections extends into the latter part of June. It has been found that seventy-five per cent of the weevil appear after May 1st. With these facts known, you can readily see the importance of having your cotton planted early in order that you may mature a good crop by the time the weevils begin to infect the plants. By early planting you can have your cotton so well fruited that the weevils will not materially hurt you.

I would say in conclusion that the cardinal features in holding in check the boll weevils can be summarized into the following two principles: First, early uprooting and burning of the cotton stalks, and second, the early planting and maturing of a crop.

W. F. Elliott, Jr.

Reasonable Mistrust.

"Now let us try," she said, "to keep the other passengers from discovering that we are a bride and groom."

"All right, dearest," he replied. "How shall we deceive them?"

"Buy a couple of magazines and we will pretend to be busy reading them and avoid noticing each other."

"That's a fine idea, sweetheart, I'll get them right away."

Twenty minutes later.

"Lovely."

"What is it, dearest?"

"You are holding your magazine upside down."

"Oh, George! If you are going to begin being critical now, how shall I ever be able to please you after we have been married five years?"—Chicago Record-Herald

Just Getting Even.

A commercial traveler relates that he was in a postoffice up York state when a man came in and bought a half dollar's worth of stamps. The clerk at the window, as he handed them out, asked:

"Don't you want to send something by parcel post?"

"Not today."

"Have a money order this morning?"

"No, thanks."

"Or some postal cards? A new supply just come in."

"None today."

"Stamped envelopes? We carry all sizes?"

"No, no!"

"Want to rent a postoffice box or register a package?"

"Not at all." And the customer left.

The traveling man inquired:

"Who is that fellow?"

"Oh, he's a barber," replied the clerk. "Did you hear me get square?"—Newark Star.

Any state or out of state papers one year and The Chief-Exponent from now until January, 1915 for \$1.75, when paid in advance

THE MILK SUPPLY OF SOUTHERN CITIES

There is No Branch of Agriculture More Needed in the South Than Dairying.

Most of the milk supply of Southern cities is produced within a few miles of the place of consumption. Many herds are kept within the thickly settled portions of the cities, where land is expensive. This generally means overcrowded stables, poorly lighted and ventilated. The feed used in these dairies is largely such as does not call for much storage space and is influenced by local conditions of production. Many herds are fed entirely on cotton seed meal and hulls. In some instances wheat bran is added.

As the dairies are farther removed from the thickly settled portions of the cities to locations where land is less valuable, the cows get more green feed in season, according to conditions. In some places a small bunch of green fodder of some kind is fed; in others the cows are allowed an hour's run each morning in a field of growing wheat. At still greater distances increasing amounts of green fodder are fed, though soiling as a system has made but little progress; and where the land is within an easy drive of the city and cheap enough, there is some pasturage.

Generally speaking, milk is not properly cooled by producers. Some producers run the milk over a cooler supplied with spring water of a temperature rarely below 65 degrees; others set the cans of milk in tanks of spring water or in the running spring water. Other dairymen make no pretense of cooling the milk and can or bottle it for market at the natural animal temperature, which is conducive to extensive bacterial growth, and is unhealthful.

Most of the milk supply is retailed and distributed by the producers. Very little milk is transported by railroad in the South and comparatively few cities have milk depots owned by middlemen. On account of climatic conditions two deliveries a day are frequent, milk often reaching the consumer less than five hours old. Bottles are used to a limited extent.

The sanitary side of dairy inspection has received too little attention, but a great improvement in this direction is being noticed recently. Many cities have milk ordinances, though in some cases

little has been done in the past to enforce them. Many cities had no inspection of any kind until a short time ago. A few years ago, a campaign for better milk was taken up in Texas by a leading magazine. Representatives of the publication were sent to the large dairies of the state, and samples were taken of the milk as delivered by the dairymen. 35 out of 53 samples were found to contain preservatives. Within a few weeks after the publication of the magazine article showing these facts, the municipal authorities in several cities of Texas began a warfare against adulterated milk. Now many cities throughout the South are enforcing their inspection laws, and putting forth every effort to improve the quality of the milk offered for sale.

In several cities the health officers now give special certificates to all dairies whose apparatus, dairy rooms, and herds come up to a certain standard of cleanliness. In other cities uniformed milk inspectors are furnished with buggies in which to ride from dairy to dairy. All through the South radical measures are being adopted which have greatly improved the milk supply.

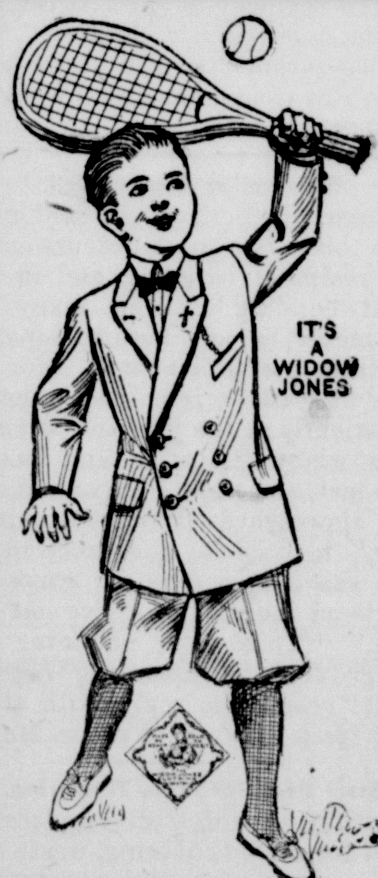
But even with the excellent work already accomplished along this line, the Southern market-milk situation is capable of much improvement. The dairymen can reduce the cost of production very materially by keeping cows better adapted for market-milk production, by studying economy of labor, by using more home-grown feeds suitable for milk production, and by protecting their herds more carefully by means of better buildings. A good type of barn should be provided which affords the animals protection against inclement weather, and at the same time provide light and ventilation. When the milk supply is improved by means of better sanitary measures and when the public realizes that an ample supply of clean, safe milk can be obtained, increasing amounts will be consumed, and there will be a willingness to pay higher prices for a high-grade article. Then dairying will become profitable in the South as it is in the North.

—George M. Whitaker.

Notice!

Meal and hulls after October 4th will be strictly cash. (adv.) Comanche Cotton Oil Co.

The proposition to send The Chief-Exponent one year for 75, when paid in advance, has been withdrawn October 1st, and this one substituted: Any one paying \$1.00 in advance will be sent the paper until January, 1915. Subscribe now!



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If you're a good guesser you may be able to judge from the sample how the finished suit or overcoat will look. If you guess wrong, though, you pay the penalty of being obliged to take a suit you may not like.

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Kahn-Dryfus Clothes \$10 to \$20

Stonehill and Natt \$5 to \$15

THE BURKS-SIMMONS COMPANY

Fall Plowing.

It is a well known fact that even in the more humid climates a crop is seldom raised that has not at some time during its growth suffered for the want of water. This need of moisture is especially felt over the larger portion of Texas and the western country. Yet even in the driest sections of our country the annual rainfall is generally ample to make at least one crop a year. The great trouble is not that there has not been sufficient rain, but that a large portion of that rain came at a time when the crop did not need it, and instead of being held in the soil until it was needed, the greater portion ran off or evaporated. Twenty inches of rain, the average for even the driest sections, if it were all saved and supplied to the crop as needed, would supply enough water to make one hundred and twenty-six bushels of corn. Of course, it will seldom be possible to save all of this rainfall, but by proper handling of the soil much larger quantities of this moisture, than is usually done, can be saved.

The chief sources of loss of rain water are the running off from the surface and evaporation from the soil during dry weather. As a matter of fact even in sections where the rainfall is frequent and gentle, not over fifty per cent of the water that comes in this form is absorbed by the soil. The rate with which soils absorb rainfall, varies both with the kind of soil and the rapidity of the precipitation. Coarse grained soils and soils, the surface of which are loose and open, will absorb and store much more of the rain water than will soils that are fine textured and more compact. Again, if the surface of the soil is level, it will be able to absorb a greater portion of the rainwater than if it has an incline, and at the same time the same soil will absorb more of the water if its surface is rough and uneven than were it perfectly smooth.

Since the greater portion of Texas and our western country consist of fine clays containing very small spaces between the particles of soil for the absorption of water, and further, since the majority of our rainfall comes in heavy downpours and at a time when our crops are not growing upon the land, this problem of saving the moisture within the soil until it will be needed by the plants, is of paramount importance and yet after all a comparatively simple one of solution.

First we must take steps to so prepare the soil that it will store as much of the moisture that comes to it as possible. The way to do this is to plow that soil as deeply as possible before the usual winter or early spring rains. The deeper this is done, the greater will be the absorptive area, and the more moisture will

be stored within the soil for the use of our plants next summer. It is of especial importance that this fall and winter breaking shall be deeply done, as we must store the moisture deep down in the soil so as to prevent it being lost by evaporation. In breaking the land for the saving of moisture it will be well to break it in rows or leave it rough while the rains are coming. If the land has a fall in one direction, then run the rows nearly level so that they will catch as much water as possible.

To show the immense gain in soil water by plowing before the rains come, it might be well to state as the results of one determination it was found that there were one hundred and forty tons more water in an acre of land that had been so treated than in a similar acre not fall-plowed. In another instance, out of fourteen determinations fall-plowing showed a larger water content in every instance, ranging from seventy-two to two hundred and sixty-four tons per acre more water than was to be found in a similar acre plowed after the rains were over.

Another potent factor in enabling our soils to drink up and store an abundance of the winter rains is the presence of decaying vegetable matter in the soil. This decaying matter acts as a sponge, filling the spaces between the soil grains and absorbing and holding large quantities of the rains that come. To show the effect of organic matter in increasing the water-holding power of soils it was found that in one hundred pounds of ordinary sandy soil there were nineteen pounds of water. On the other hand the same amount of garden soil well filled with vegetable matter, contained fifty-three pounds of water, or nearly three times as much as the sand. If in addition to plowing our lands good and deep this fall, then we will put into them all the waste vegetable matter that is upon them in the form of cotton stalks, corn stalks, grass and weeds, we will insure their holding much more of the winter's rain than would otherwise be the case. The earlier this is done the better, as we thereby not only assure the catching of the largest amount of moisture by stirring our lands early, but give plenty of time for this vegetable matter to rot and so render its plant food available.

By deep plowing before the rains, followed by good cultivation to save the stored water, the amount of water available for our plants can be increased nearly 50 per cent. With such an increase there should never, even in our driest sections, be such a scarcity of water as to cause us loss of the crop. The best insurance against a drought next summer is deep plowing this winter and

early spring. Turn the land if possible to a depth of at least 8 inches and then follow this plowing with some implement in each furrow that will stir the soil at least another four or six inches. With such preparation before the rains come, such soil should and will absorb enough water to insure a crop next summer, whether the rains are scarce or not.

Farmers' Institutes.

Under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Institutes will be held at the following places:

Comanche, October 7, 1:30 p. m.; Brownwood, October 8, 1:30 p. m.; Santa Anna, October 10, 1:30 p. m.; Goldthwaite, October 11, 1:30 p. m.

The place of meeting will be announced by the local committee at each point.

These institutions will be conducted by Mr. B. L. Nance, who will discuss diversification, rotation, seed selection and better cultural methods.

Officers of institutes already organized will please assist in getting the farmers out to hear these important questions discussed.

The State Department of Agriculture publishes from time to time, valuable reports upon topics of vital interest to the farmers of the state. All institutes will receive copies of all bulletins issued by the Department free of cost, and will be placed on the regular mailing list for future bulletins and reports.

These institutes are farmers' meetings devoted to the upbuilding of the best interests of the farmer. It is urged, therefore, that farmers bring their families and devote at least one day to a careful study and discussion of the agricultural questions which lie nearest their hearts.

ARDIS

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AND OTHER

WATCHES

Roland G. Garros, the French aviator, whom many Comanche people will remember to have seen at Dallas at the first aviation meet in Texas, and who was lost in the clouds after dusk, making a daring descent near the city at the head of Trinity navigation, has broken the world's record by flying across the Mediterranean Sea from France to Algiers, a distance of 558 miles. Rene Simon, "the floor flyer", also at Dallas at the same time, and the first aviator to attempt the turn to the right or the "spiral glide," is now doing notable work with Huerta's army in Mexico.

Tax Collector's Notice

I will be at the following places to collect taxes for 1913:

Energy	Monday, October 6
Lamkin	Tuesday, October 7
Wilson	Wednesday, October 8
Hazeldell	Thursday, October 9
Gustine	Friday, October 10
Gustine	Saturday, October 11
Proctor	Monday, October 13
Theney	Tuesday, October 14
Sally Roberson	Wednesday, October 15
DeLeon	Thursday, October 16
DeLeon	Friday, October 17
DeLeon	Saturday, October 18
Rucker	Monday, October 20
Rucker	Tuesday, October 21
Duster	Wednesday, October 22
Indian Mountain	Thursday, October 23
Sipe Springs	Friday, October 24
Sipe Springs	Saturday, October 25
Shrum	Monday, October 27

J. F. PALMER, TAX COLLECTOR.
Comanche County, Texas.

VICIOUS RACE HORSES.

Thoroughbreds Are Apt at Times to Become Murderous.

Trouble in the paddock and at the post before a big race is frequently caused by a horse which has taken a sudden and violent dislike to his jockey, and there are numerous cases of jockeys being nearly eaten to death by their mounts.

One of the worst cases of "savaging" occurred to Otto Madden at Brighton races a few years ago. He was riding down to the starting post for the Worthing plate when a horse called Marigold IV. overtook him, dragged him out of the saddle by the shoulder and, seizing him by the throat, shook him as a terrier shakes a rat.

The jockey of Marigold IV., who had himself been unseated, used his whip freely on the brute's head to make him release Madden, and, other jockeys coming to his assistance, Marigold IV. was eventually beaten off, but not before Madden had been severely wounded.

Diamond Jubilee, the horse which won King Edward his first Derby, took a violent dislike to his jockey, Mornington Cannon. If Cannon ever went near his loose box or the horse saw him in the stable yard or paddock he would make frantic efforts to "go for him," and Cannon had several very close shaves from being badly mauled.

Fred Archer once had a bad tussle with a horse which tried to "savage" him, but the famous jockey succeeded in getting the better of the animal and won the race. The horse was Peter and the race the Hunt cup.

Peter threw Archer in the paddock before the race and, seizing him by the arm, nearly bit it in two. Archer succeeded in beating him off, whereupon he threw himself down on the ground and screamed, lashing out at every one who came near him. Archer, however, was not to be daunted, and he eventually succeeded in mastering the brute.

Lord Charles Cunningham, a well known sportsman who used to race on a large scale in India, had a very valuable racing pony which took a violent dislike to the "eyecers," or native grooms.

He absolutely refused to allow them to come into his stable, and on one occasion when two of the "eyecers" came in together to try to groom him he bit off one man's arm completely at the elbow, while the other escaped with a badly lacerated ear. After that white stable boys from England had to be specially imported to look after him.

Ladas, Lord Rosebery's famous race horse, was perfectly quiet under ordinary circumstances, but for some unknown reason he had a great dislike for ladies and would "go for them" if any members of the fair sex approached his paddock.—Pearson's Weekly.

How It Feels to Freeze.

Freezing to death is preceded by drowsiness, which makes the end painless, the body actually feeling warm and going comfortably to sleep. Experiments have been made with animals to show just how freezing to death proceeds. In one of these experiments, in which the animal was placed in a temperature of from 125 to 150 below zero, the breathing and heart beats were at first quickened, the organic heat of the body actually rising above normal, which is 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. This showed a sudden and intense effort on the part of the functions to preserve the body's temperature. Then violent heart action gave out suddenly and death came when the temperature of the body dropped to 71 degrees Fahrenheit.—Springfield Republican.

Poet and Pupil.

In his youth the ability of Richard Hengist Horne, the author of "Orion" and other poems, as a boxer stood him on more than one occasion in good stead. During the time he was serving in the Mexican navy he was one night when on shore attacked by two desperadoes, who, armed with knives, thought to have an easy prey. Woefully, however, were they mistaken, for Horne, seeing what they were up to, dodged their onslaught and with a couple of well directed blows laid them sprawling at his feet.

Raw Meat Eating.

In Italy the devouring of raw meat in restaurants is now so common as to be—to women, at any rate—a public annoyance. The waiter brings the slab of beefsteak and exhibits it to the eyes of the man about to lunch, who watches the process of cutting and of sprinkling with a little oil and vinegar. Over the dish is then poured a raw egg. And if any traveler has too good an appetite he can quench it by the spectacle of the preparation and consumption of that luncheon.—London Chronicle.

KIDNAPED THE COUNTESS.

Romantic Incident in the Life of Mme. de Miramion.

This romantic incident in the early history of Mme. de Miramion is related by M. Aime Duroc in his study of "Woman in Philanthropy." "Marie de Rubelle, born in 1629, was married at sixteen. Before she was seventeen she was left a widow. Her high position, her great estates, her wealth, her sweetness, her lovely face and manners brought her many suitors. But she was already dissatisfied with the life of a mere court lady and had set her heart upon religion and charity and against the idea of a second marriage.

"But one of her suitors, Roger, Count de Bussy-Rabutin, handsome, popular and rich, was so far self deceived by his vanity that he believed her coldness only assumed, perhaps to please her late husband's relatives. He was convinced that, given the excuse of apparent force, she would willingly marry him, and he readily persuaded his gay friends at court to share his belief and join him in the dashing adventure of carrying off a lady.

"On her way to church the young widow's carriage was surrounded by masked horsemen, who, putting the countess' old mother-in-law out upon the road, gave their orders to the driver and escorted the coach at full speed into the country. At nightfall it stopped before a chateau, where 200 more of the count's friends were in waiting to receive the abducted lady with festive honors. To their amazement and discomfort, she utterly refused to leave the carriage.

"Only upon receiving the solemn oath of one among the gentlemen who belonged to a noble order that she should be restored the next day in honor and safety to her friends, should she consent to descend. Even then, that there might be no question of her repudiation of her abductor's plot, she refused to touch food beneath her roof. She had fasted for thirty-three hours before. As all his urgency failed before her firmness she was finally released.

"Although Mme. de Miramion's behavior was reluctantly admired, the spirit of the times was such that the abductor not only went unpunished, but received general sympathy.

"Poor Roger!" one great lady remarked. "To have wasted so fine an effort, and she did not even appreciate the compliment! Is the woman's heart, then, of cheese?"

The Number Fourteen in France.

So far as France is concerned, it is the number fourteen that has played a conspicuous and generally portentous part in her history. On May 14, 1554, the Rue de la Ferronnerie was enlarged by order of Henri II., and four times fourteen years later Henri IV. was assassinated there by Ravallac—namely, on May 14, 1610. Henri had lived four times fourteen years, fourteen weeks and four times fourteen days—i. e., fifty-six years and five months. Then Henri's son, Louis XIII., died May 14, 1643 (the same day and month as his father). And 1643 added together equals fourteen, just as 1553 (the year of the birth of Henri IV.) equals fourteen. Louis XIV. ascended the throne 1643, which added together equals fourteen and similarly the year of his death (1715) equals.

A Rebuke For Beau Brummel.

One day when Beau Brummel was talking with Lady Hester Stanhope chance obliged him to give some explanation of his general conduct. They were in Bond street, and the Beau was leaning upon the door of the lady's carriage, whispering to her the secret of a marvelous perfume, when a young colonel passed whose name was then in all mouths.

"Who ever heard of his father?" murmured Brummel.

"And, by the way," replied Lady Hester, "who ever heard of yours?"—From De Monvel's "Beau Brummel."

Unique Altenberg.

Doubtless the most unique spot in Europe is the little village of Altenberg, on whose border three countries meet. It is ruled by no monarch, has no soldiers, no police and no taxes. Its inhabitants speak a curious jargon of French and German combined and spend their days in cultivating the land or working in the valuable calamine mine of which the village boasts.

Just the Same.

"I met Dunkey today for the first time for years. He hasn't changed much."

"Oh, he hasn't changed at all, but doesn't seem to realize it."

"How do you mean?"

"Oh, he's forever talking about what a fool he used to be."—London Fool Stories.

THE TELEPHONE A MYSTERY.

Any One Can Use It, Yet Nobody Is Able to Understand It.

The telephone business is not like any other business on the face of the earth. It is the most remarkable combination of science and mystery, of human and mechanical, of wire and wire, of highly skilled specialists and the general public.

Any little child can be the engineer of a telephone talk train. Any little baby can send its cooings hundreds of miles along the wire to its father at the other end. And yet, at the mystery end of the telephone, not even John J. Carty, master of telephone science, can explain or even comprehend some of the phenomena of a telephone exchange.

I once asked Alexander Graham Bell if he really understood the workings of a telephone receiver, and he replied: "Why, of course not. Nobody does." I also asked Mr. Emile Berliner if he could explain exactly what happened in a telephone transmitter, and he replied: "No, I can't. It is as great a mystery today as it was thirty years ago."

Think of the marvel of it! Here is an intricate network of wires and disks and electric currents and electric lights and keys and jacks and bells and cords and cables. This mechanism is so delicate that it is actually operated by the slightest sound. It is not set in motion by steam or gasoline, but by breath. The slight vibration of the vocal cords is actually the power that puts the vast telephone mechanism in operation.

A telephone system is an immense and widespread mechanism of voice machinery. There is nothing else like it. It stands by itself as a marvelous thing which any one can use and which nobody can understand.—Herbert N. Casson in Mountain States Monitor.

The Bogus Beggar.

Several prominent literary men of Paris conceived the idea of making investigations among the beggars on the boulevards by disguising themselves as members of the begging fraternity and soliciting alms. They succeeded beyond their utmost expectations, both in discovering fraud cases of counterfeit cripples and blind men, and by the liberal fees which they themselves received. A good story is told of a number of these bogus beggars calling upon the Duc d'Anmale, with appeals for relief, to each one of whom the duke gave 5 francs. At last, however, a genuine beggar appeared, to whom the duke said: "I have received about twenty mendicants of letters today, and I recognized them all, in spite of their rags, but I don't know you. You must be a bogus literary man. Get out!"

Boiling Criminals to Death.

Boiling criminals to death was once a legal mode of execution in England for counterfeiting and later for committing murder by poisoning. An act of parliament passed in 1531 provided that convicted poisoners should be boiled to death, though this form of punishment was not applied to any other class of murders. The law was in force about fifteen years, and under it three persons were boiled to death, one a cook who put poison in food intended for his parish poor and another a maid who poisoned her mistress. A Dublin paper of Feb. 28, 1709, said that "twelve coiners (counterfeiters) were seized in the act of coining and, having been tried and found guilty, were four hours afterward boiled in oil, three of them women."—Dallas News.

The Minister's Parting Shot.

The minister had just preached his farewell sermon to the congregation with whom he had had much trouble.

"How beautiful," said a visitor to one of the deacons, "and how appropriate for a farewell sermon."

"Think so?" said the deacon gruffly.

"Why, yes. What better text could he find than 'In my Father's house are many mansions.'"

"By the way, where is he going?"

The deacon smiled sourly as he answered, "He becomes chaplain of the state penitentiary."

The Merit of Pauline.

Pauline, who had been attending school for two weeks, was telling her parents about the naughtiness of her classmates.

"That's bad," said her mother, "and did the teacher have to speak to you too?"

"No'm," said Pauline; "she had to speak to all the class but me this afternoon."

"Good," replied her mother. "What did she say?"

"Why," answered Pauline, "she said, 'Now, children, we will all wait until Pauline is in order.'"

FINE POINTS OF LAW.

Some of the Nice Legal Distinctions in England's Criminal Code.

There are many legal terms that are used by the public in quite the wrong sense, and often when people are discussing "law" they hopelessly confuse them. A few of these terms are given below, and the distinctions explained.

"Libel" is a defamation of another's character by writing, printing, picture or the like, whereas "slander" is an oral defamation. Another important difference between these two offenses is that in the case of libel there are two remedies—one by a criminal prosecution and the other by an action for damages. But in the case of slander the only remedy is by action for damages.

"Burglary" is the breaking and entering of a dwelling house by night (i. e., between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.) with intent to commit a felony, whereas "housebreaking" is a similar offense, but committed by day. The maximum punishment for burglary is penal servitude for life, and the maximum punishment for housebreaking is fourteen years' penal servitude. The law has always looked upon burglary as being the more heinous offense, and this is due, probably, to the fact that it usually occasions more alarm and often leads to homicide. It is advisable for an intending criminal to have a look at his watch before "cracking a crib."

There is a distinction between "robbery" and ordinary "stealing" (or "larceny," as it is called) from another's person. To make the offense "robbery" the stealing must be accompanied by an open and violent assault. Thus a man whose pocket has been picked has not been "robbed," but a man from whom something has been forcibly taken has.

Another distinction recognized by the law arises in the case of "embezzlement" and "stealing by clerks and servants." In order for the offense to be embezzlement the property appropriated must not, at the time, be in the actual or legal possession of the owner. For instance, if a clerk receives some money from a customer and keeps it he has stolen it. But if he first puts it in his employer's safe and subsequently takes it out again and keeps it he is guilty of embezzlement. The reason is that by placing the money in the safe it became in the legal possession of the employer.—London Tit-Bits.

His Position.

The southern dandy's love of putting off till next spring or later what should be done on the spot is as well known as it is vexatious. One day Major Jackson, a contractor in a Georgia quarry, told Zeb, the general utility man, to go to the blacksmith shop across the road and bring back a drill that was to be sharpened. About half an hour later the major saw Zeb come poking around the corner of the office.

"Here," he shouted, "where have you been?"

"I ain't been, boss," responded Zeb cheerfully. "I's gwine."—Lippincott's.

Small Talk.

Fuseli, the painter, had a great dislike to that species of conversation familiarly denominated "tattle." Once when sitting in his room for a long while among some trifling visitors who were discussing the weather and such like interesting subjects, after remaining for a long time without speaking, he burst out with a "We had pork for dinner today!" "Dear Mr. Fuseli!" exclaimed one. "What an odd remark!" "Why," replied he, "it's as good as anything you've been saying for the last hour."—Lippincott's.

Fooled Her.

"You promised that you would give me my answer this evening," he said. "Are you ready to do so?"

"Yes," she replied, "but I want you to promise me something first."

"What is it?"

"I want you to promise me solemnly that you will not do anything rash—that you will not, when I have given you my answer, go and drown yourself or take bichloride of mercury."

"Oh, then, you have decided to say yes, have you?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Poor Remedy.

Speaking of a certain measure under discussion in the senate, a well known congressman said: "It does not meet the situation at all and will not remedy conditions. It reminds me of the wife of a young blacksmith of Washington. 'Did you sew that button on my coat?' this blacksmith asked his wife one morning. 'No, dear,' the wife answered. 'I couldn't find the button, but I sewed up the buttonhole, so it's all right.'"

HE WAS GOOD, BUT NERVY.

Would You Have Given an Increase in Salary to This Man?

The following story, taken from the American Magazine, brings up the question as to whether, under the circumstances, the man in this story should have his salary raised: "Good morning, Mr. Perkins," greeted Forbes airily.

Perkins glared, speechless. "Good morning, Mr. Perkins," repeated the young salesman politely. Perkins exploded.

"What th' dickens d'yuh mean by butting in on me!" he roared.

"Quite so. Quite so," agreed the young man. "Now to our business."

"I won't listen! Beat it—quick!"

"What I wished to see you about was—"

"I said get out of this office!"

"But I—"

"Well, what is it? Quick!"

"I am now drawing \$60 per month," said Forbes easily. "I wish it increased to \$80, commencing—"

"And for that you come rampaging in here at my busiest hour. Boy, are you plumb crazy?"

"Don't get excited, sir. Eighty dollars is a trifling sum."

"Trifling sum? Good Lord! Why, when I was your age \$80 was a huge amount!"

"But times have changed, Mr. Perkins. When you were my age times were different. The cost of living, education and morals was lower. More time and liquor were consumed, fewer books read. With all due respect, I venture to suggest that modern salaries are not to be regulated by what they once were."

"Say—say," spluttered the irate employer, "I know you're going to be disappointed. D'yuh know you're the first one of my men who's dared to ask me for a raise? Can't I run my own business? Don't I know w'en a man deserves a raise without w'en comin' in here when I'm up to my ears in work?"

"So I suspected," returned Forbes. "However, I'm not trying to run your business. My matter is personal to me."

"You—you—"

"Don't say it—please," admonished the younger man. "You might regret it."

"Well, of all the—"

"Nerve," completed Forbes. "Yes, it's nervy, Mr. Perkins, I admit that, but success requires nerve these days."

Perkins' stern features relaxed a trifle and he indulged in the ghost of a smile.

"Mebbe you're right," he hazarded. "At any rate, you've plenty of the right stuff in you, if you are fresh. You need taking down, but—well, come out with me and I'll fix it with the cashier."

Together they strode out. The office force applied itself mightily in the presence of the man higher up, but they watched covertly and wondered at Forbes' triumphant grin.

The pair paused at the cashier's desk, and the salesman delighted in the fact that Perkins spoke loudly. All listened attentively.

"Simmons," said the big boss, "this morning I sent you an order to raise the salary of Forbes, here, to \$100 a month. Cut it down to \$80!"

To Test a Diamond.

Place in a glass of water. An imitation diamond will blend with the water and become almost invisible, while a real diamond will be distinctly visible, shining out brightly in the water. Dry and clean the stone and on the flat side put a drop of water. On the real diamond the water will hold its globular form and can be led around with a pin point. The drop placed on an imitation diamond will spread. Examine the stone under a magnifying glass. The facets of a false gem are even and regular; on a genuine stone they are of various sizes.—Louisville Herald.

Evidence Against Him.

"I am proud to say," said the man with the loud voice, "that I have never made a serious mistake in my life."

"But you are mistaken," said the mild mannered man with the scholarly stoop. "You have made one very serious mistake."

"I'd like to know where you get your authority for saying so."

"Your declaration is evidence that you have never tried to see yourself as others see you."—Exchange.

Some Velocities.

The velocity of sound depends to some extent upon the temperature of the atmosphere. When the temperature is 32 degrees sound travels 1,090 feet a second and one additional foot a second for each additional degree of temperature. Free electricity, it is said, travels 288,000 miles a second. Over a wire where there is no resistance it travels at the rate of 192,924 miles a second.

A MARVEL OF STEALTH.

This Herd of Elephants Were Apparently Shod With Silence.

Innocently meandering through an African forest, Mr. E. H. Bronson and his hunting companion, neither of whom had seen wild elephants, much less hunted them, found themselves in the middle of a feeding herd, but hidden from the unwieldy animals by the underbrush. "In Closed Territory" the author describes the experience:

It proved to be our day to learn a lot about the elephant's whims and what he can do when he likes. Of course the creek lay between us, which might seem a protection, but it was not. They all whirled and thundered away from us. But scarcely had we gone a hundred feet before the whole herd came plunging back upon their tracks at the same mad pace.

They stopped stock still ten yards from us, as we afterward proved, but they were hidden from us as before. This time they were bunched in a half circle about us. For probably ten minutes there was utter silence; then they started feeding and amusing themselves as before. This continued for perhaps fifteen minutes, when all sound ceased again, and the wood was as still as if they had all dropped dead.

And there we sat for the larger part of an hour, wondering how long an afternoon siesta well regulated elephant families usually take. We were in constant expectation of renewed movement by some of the herd. We could have sworn that they were still within the toss of a biscuit.

But when presently a slight stir among the leaves directly before Outram made us throw up our rifles out stepped Akuna, who had riced out of our sight at the first stampede. He brought the incredible intelligence that the elephants were gone out of the bush and were disappearing off toward the north.

Magie! No prestidigitator could touch this vanishing act of tons and tons of ambulant weight done under our very noses in a country where we pygmies could hardly stir without causing a racket. And yet it proved to be true. They were all gone, by what miracle of stealth I doubt if the oldest elephant hunter could tell.

Soap and a King.

Soap used to provide King James I. with a comfortable addition to his income. That canny monarch granted the company of soapmakers of Westminster the monopoly for the making of soap in England in return for the payment of \$30 a ton on all soap produced. The importation of soap was forbidden, and officers were appointed to deal with illicit soap boiling, its manufacture even in private houses for domestic purposes being punishable by heavy penalties. Moreover, a proclamation was issued that "the soap made by the company is good, sweet and serviceable for our people." The annual revenue derived by the king from this source amounted to about \$150,000.

Floorwalker Meant Well.

Feased into it, Jones had gone with his wife on an excursion to the realm of bargains, and in the great building with its many departments he had become separated from his better half. For an hour at least he remained lounging impatiently at the junction of many ways, where lifts, stairs and passengers met, and then, tired and angry, he approached the shopwalker. "Sir," he said to the frockcoated and suave attendant in tones of righteous indignation, "I've lost my wife." "Third floor and over the bridge for the mourning department!" came the reply, with stunning force.—Cardiff Western Mail.

Steel Best For Mine Timbering.

By the use of steel in place of wood for mine timbering, waste due to decay, framing and fitting, fire and insects is entirely overcome, says Coal Age. Steel mine timbers also call for less excavation, cost less to erect, have a greater endurance and tend toward better ventilation. While the first cost of steel is nearly twice that of the wood used for timbering, the ultimate cost is lower, as steel lasts much longer. It can be used again and again, and if crushed it has a salvage value.

Harmless Joke.

Place a spool of cotton in the inside pocket of your coat and, having threaded a needle with the beginning of the cotton, pass the needle through the front of the coat, untread the needle and leave about two inches of the cotton hanging as if it were only a stray piece. The first person you meet will be sure to pick it off you, and his astonishment when he finds there is no end to it will give plenty of innocent fun.



SCHWAB--KUPPENHEIMER--SINSHEIMER

THREE GREAT LINES OF CLOTHING

You've often heard us speak of greater value-giving, and small wonder when you stop to consider that this is the basic policy of the live store.

By greater value-giving we mean that for every dollar spent with us, you receive a greater measure of style, quality and workmanship, than you can possibly secure from others for a like amount.

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES at our prices are superior in every way to any other garment offered elsewhere, and by coupling this superiority with a cash buying, discount taking, cash selling policy, we are able to quote prices all the way from 10 to 15 per cent lower than others. This saving to you should at least be interesting enough to bring you to make a careful test of all these facts today and here is a complete price range to guide you in buying: \$8.50, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 and \$20.00.

NEELY-HARRIS-CUNNINGHAM COMPANY

Schwab
Clothes



Scenes and Characters in the Oklahoma Wild West Show, Tuesday, October 7th.



Present Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor, who has announced for Governor.

Our Fall Announcement.

We are glad to announce that we are in position as usual to furnish our customers their fall supplies at the very lowest prices that it is possible to get them anywhere. You may see some flaming advertisements, and a few prices quoted seemingly low, but we are able to meet any prices you may get, and on many articles much lower. So it matters not what price is made you, it will pay you to see us before you buy. Since the nice rains that almost insure grain crop, we think that you need not hesitate to buy such goods as you need, notwithstanding the short cotton crop.

The prices are good, and you have raised your feed, so the country is still safe, and not in as bad condition as was thought it would be in August. Remember that we handle the famous Hamilton-Brown shoes, Kuppenheimer Clothing, John Deere buggies, wagons and farm implements, and Sharples Cream Separators; there are none better—prices always right. Our large stock of dry goods was bought right and will be sold at rock bottom prices. Buck's stoves and shelf hardware, will be sold at very attractive prices. You cannot afford to miss the many bargains we have to offer. Neely-Harris-Cunningham Co.

J. E. Henry Dead.

J. E. Henry, an old and esteemed citizen of this section, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. A. Gooch, in DeLeon Wednesday, September 30th, and his remains were brought to Comanche for interment.

He had made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Gooch, for the past twelve months, but prior to that time resided in Comanche, where he made his home for 25 years, and where he was well liked for his many noble traits of heart and mind.

Deceased, who was 81 years of age September 24th, was born in Georgia, and came to Texas at the age of 25.

Fifty-five years ago he was married to Miss Francis Wells, who preceded him to the Great Beyond about two years ago.

Mr. Henry had been a consistent member of the Christian church for 51 years, and died happy in his faith that he was going to join his wife, and live with the Great Redeemer for evermore.

Notice, Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Texas, County of Comanche.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Honorable District court of Eastland county, on the ninth day of September, A. D., 1913, by the clerk thereof, in the case of John H. Sweatt vs. W. T. House, No. 2204, and to me, as sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the first Tuesday in October, A. D., 1913, it being the seventh day of said month, before the court house door of said Comanche county, in the city of Comanche, the following described property, to wit: All that certain lot or tract of land situated in the town of Comanche county, Texas, and being a part of the Wright addition to the town of Comanche, and being a part of block No. 85, 150 feet by 160 feet, out of said block, and fully described by metes and bounds in a deed of date, October 14th, 1911, from R. T. Haile to W. T. House to which reference is here made for a more particular description of this land, levied on as the property of W. T. House to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$2,006.23, in favor of John H. Sweatt, less credit of \$50.00 and costs of suit.

Given under my hand, this the 10th day of September, A. D., 1913. (advtf)

Jack Cunningham, Sheriff.
By J. E. Miller, Deputy.

To Prevent Blood Poisoning

apply at once the wonderful old reliable DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, a surgical dressing that relieves pain and heals at the same time. Not a Raiment. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

\$200,000 to Loan

ON FARMS AND RANCHES

Attend the Brownwood Fair—Call and let me know your wants.

B. E. HURLBUT

Classified Ads

FOR SALE—Some good full blood Polan China hogs.—J. N. Farmer. (advpd2)

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Nice four-year old horse. See S. J. Miles, Comanche, Texas. (adv)

WANTED—To trade for some good Jersey milk cows and a span of mules.—Ira Wilson. (adv)

WANTED—House work in private family or hotel. Address Mrs. M. Briggs, Indian Gap, Route 1. (adv1)

FOR SALE—Eight good brood mares at a bargain. See me at once.—W. H. Burton, Comanche, Texas. (adv)

LOST—Kit of auto tools between my home place and Jack Stevens'. Finder will please return to I. E. Ozburn. (adv)

REMEMBER: I am still offering to sell or trade at a bargain my home and seven acres of land.—Ira Wilson. (adv4)

FOR SALE—Two nice young mares, well matched, at a bargain. Cash or credit. See D. H. Cunningham, Jr. (adv)

FOR SALE—85 acre farm, 65 acres in cultivation, 3 1/2 miles northeast of Comanche on DeLeon road, 1/2 miles of school, very good improvements; will take \$32.50 per acre, small payment down.—C. A. Hitt. (advtf)

FOR SALE OR TRADE—The best Duroc Jersey male hog in Comanche county.—Ernest Croft, Proctor, Texas. (adv)

WANTED—Man and wife; woman to do housework and man to work in field. Apply to W. T. Hurst, Comanche Texas. (adv2)

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Gasoline engine wood sawing outfit; will trade for good live stock.—Ernest Croft, Proctor, Tex. (adv3)

ready to pot, roses and geraniums, FOR SALE—Chrysanthemums pot plants of different varieties. Phone 266, Mrs. R. E. Coleman. (adv)

FOR SALE OR RENT—Good five-room house; well, windmill, 6-acre truck patch; near high school. Phone or write J. F. Lane. (adv1)

FOR SALE—A first-class sandy land farm, two miles north from Comanche, 110 acres; will sell all or cut in two.—I. A. Herring, Comanche, Texas. (advpd2)

FOR SALE—Fifteen second-hand sewing machines in good sewing condition and with attachments for \$5.00 each. Ten for \$8.00 each.—S. J. Miles, Singer Machine Office, Comanche, Texas. (adv)

The Dallas News one year and The Chief-Exponent from now until January, 1915, for \$175, when paid in advance. (adv)

Have your hat cleaned and blocked at Gille's, the tailor. (adv)

An Apology.

We apologize to our readers for our delay in issuing this week, same being caused by a slight breakdown at the light plant, from which we get the power to run our press and linotype, and because of a delay in a shipment of paper out of Dallas. We try to issue regularly Friday morning of each week, but the delay was unavoidable in this instance.

Free Subscription.

A word in an ad in this issue is misspelled purposely. The first person bringing or sending to this office a correction of same will be given a year's subscription to the paper. Read the ads carefully and see if you can find the misspelled word.

The Chief-Exponent and Fort Worth Record for \$1.75 per year.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE TRADE

We have added a line of Buggies and Wagons to our lumber business, and are in position to quote you good prices and terms if in the market for a Buggy or Wagon. Don't fail to call and inspect our line.

Our stock of lumber and building material is complete, and we desire to figure your bill if in need of anything in this line.

HARDIN CO.

South Main Street.

The Hamilton Drug Co.

Send the Children to Us



Your children can buy at our store as safely as you can. Our line of school supplies are complete, and the assortment enables children to get just what is needed.

Pens, Pencils, Tablets, Crayons, Water Colors, Cloth Covers, Theme, Co-Ordinate and Experiment Paper. And all other school supplies can be found here. Our prices are never higher than elsewhere, but frequently lower.

FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES

The Hamilton Drug Co.

THE HAMILTON DRUG CO.

THE HAMILTON DRUG CO.

This Sale is on
NOW

This Sale is on
NOW

A Stock of Goods That Must be Sold

No Exaggeration! No Sensation!

We are not asserting that we have made a whirl-wind trip to the markets of St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Liverpool, and there with the Almighty Big Dollar frightened the manufacturer to deliver us Goods at one-half their value in car load lots.

There can be but one true reason why a sane merchant would give away his profits on a nice clean, well-selected stock of merchandise, and that reason is this—He may have bought too many goods, and circumstances are such that he realizes that it is an impossibility for him to sell all of them to his regular trade in a profitable way. We find ourselves in such a predicament.

Our buyer placed orders for all these goods when crops looked flattering and it seemed assured that the Farmers would have plenty, and some to spare at harvesting time. You well know what the drouths did to crops. We realize the predicament we are in. We are forced to sell our goods at prices that will cause the people of Comanche to SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE.

Our anticipated profits are yours. We will sacrifice this seasonable array of choicest merchandise. Your profit on your labor disappeared as the drouth continued. So will our profits not be realized during this sale. Note a few prices given below and come in to see the quality.

THE BIG SALE IS NOW ON

Dry Goods



- 65c Wool Dress Suitings, mixed colors; now... 45c
- \$1.00 Wool Dress Suitings, white color; now... 80c
- Good Grade Washable Dress Gingham only... 8½c
- Good Heavy Outing Colors... 8½c
- Good Heavy Outing in Colors... 5c
- Cotton Cheeks, an excellent weight; for only... 5c
- 25c Double Fold Curtain Etaine; only... 15c
- 81 inches Sheeting, unbleached; only... 21c
- 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, best quality... 25c
- 1 lot Ladies' Shoes, Excellent Values in Laco or Button, well worth \$3.50; now... \$2.78
- 1 lot Ladies' Shoes, different styles, button and lace, \$3.00; for only... \$2.50
- \$2.50 Ladies' Shoes, now only... \$2.00
- 1 lot of odds and ends, only one pair of a kind, worth from \$2.00 to \$4.00; in the sale at one-half former prices.

1 lot of hem-stitched Ladies' Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, now three for a dime.



Mens and Boys' Suits

Have that snap appearance that makes the wearer happy. Have the goods in them that wear, and are made by tailors, that know how to sew to insure a lasting stitch, these were bought when prospects for a good crop were flattering, now they must go without profit. You save from \$5.00 to \$8.00 on every suit.

Blankets! Blankets!

We have the cheap cotton Blankets, better grade cotton Blankets, best grade cotton Blankets and the best wool Blanket, all go in this sale to compete with anybody's price. We want to sell.

We could enumerate Hairpins, Hatpins, thimbles, Talcum Powder, Pins, Needles and give the prices on a hundred of these small items, and then you would not read them, nor care to know the prices, for if you bought 25c worth, you would not save enough to pay for them, or reading about them. But we will just say, that you can buy these small things from us as cheap as anywhere.

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Suits and Wrappers—Do not buy until you have seen our line.

Ladies' Corsets—We sell the much sought for Kabo Corset, correctly made and modeled from fashion factory.

Ladies' and Children's Dress Hats—We anticipated your wants when we made this purchase. Men's Underwear and Drawers, in fleeced, lined and ribbed garments, well worth 50c; in this sale... 37½c

We sell the dependable "Selby" Shoes for ladies guaranteed, but yet we have never had a complaint on more than one or two pairs in the past seven years. A remarkable record for ladies' Shoes.

1 lot of Ladies' Skirts, beautiful, serviceable cloth, in blue and black, a year out of style; we offer your choice at one-half the former price.

Men's Pants, Overalls and Work Shirts, a large line to select from, Fashionable and up-to-date, as good as can be found anywhere, going in this sale to close out without profit.

Bradley's Tailor-Made Sweaters for men, ladies and children. They are beauties as well as serviceable.

Dress Trimmings, Laces and Embroideries, all go in this sale.

GROCERIES

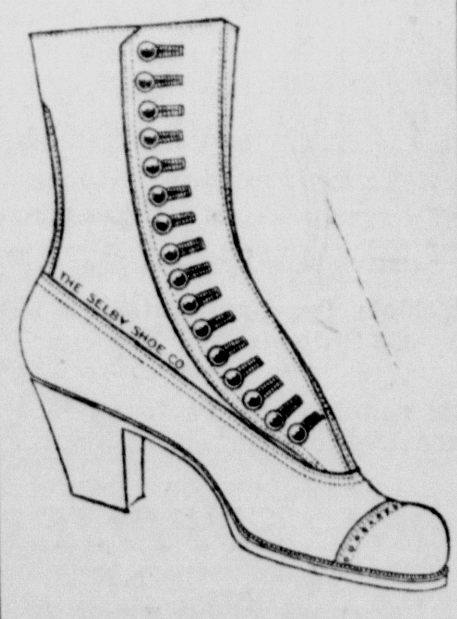
- 6 lbs. Good Coffee for... \$1.00
- 3 cans Corn for... 25c
- 3 cans Salmon for... 25c
- No. 12 Shot Gun Shells, 2 boxes for... 85c
- Red Lion Tobacco for... 25c
- Shoe Tacks, 2 boxes for... 5c
- No. 2 Lamp Chimneys for... 5c
- 5 lb. Package Oats for... 20c
- 7 bars Clarlette Soap... 25c
- 3 lbs. Candy for... 25c
- 4 cans Giant Lye... 25c

1 big lot of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Platters and various other pieces of table ware, one and two pieces of a kind, all go in this sale less than they can be bought at wholesale.

Everything will be marked in plain blue pencil mark so you will know that you are being treated right. Please remember that this sale price is for cash only. If you want goods charged they will be charged at our regular selling price.

Yours for a Big Sale,

TATE BROS.



H. V. ADAMS.

Comes Soon In One of His Popular Lectures.



MIDLAND LYCEUM
BUREAU
DES MOINES, IOWA

No one would imagine that H. V. Adams is a preacher from the looks of him. No one would imagine that H. V. Adams is a lawyer from his general habits, yet Mr. Adams is guilty of both of these appellations. He not only carries the load lightly, but we rather suspect he is proud of the first title at least, and the second one helps him out of troubles occasionally without having to turn over all his property to an outsider in part payment. While Mr. Adams has quit "lawyering" in a general way, yet there is hardly a Sunday that goes by that he does not bless some community with a little bit of the best preaching they ever heard.

There is nothing about the cut of the man, there is nothing about the laugh of the man, there is nothing about the optimistic personality of the man, to indicate the type known as "preacher," but this great big world has discovered that a man can be a preacher and be a laughing optimist at the same time. When he lectures he takes the whole audience into his confidence. He toys with them, he boozes them up, he jokes with them, he even fools with them, and everybody goes away blessing Adams for doing it.

When he first thought he could lecture the Bureau shied at him, as they usually do at the untried man, but one Bureau, with considerable temerity, took the chance because they thought they saw the gleam of gold beneath the rough. Adams was the "surprise man" in that Bureau for five years. Towns everywhere began to want him, and the Midland Bureau finally succeeded in landing him on a three year contract.

NEW STATION AGENT.

J. E. Lynn, Agent Here Seven Years, is Transferred to Sherman.

J. E. Lynn, for the past seven years, local agent for the Frisco railway in Comanche, has been transferred and was checked out last Friday. Mr. Jessup, formerly soliciting freight agent in Fort Worth, succeeding him.

Mr. Lynn and family have made many friends in Comanche since coming here, who regret to give him up, but the transfer is one that Mr. Lynn sought, and all hope they will be well pleased in their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jessup come to us highly recommended, and we trust they will be welcomed by our people in both in a business and social way.

Gas and Oil Found in Well Near Bangs.

The well being drilled by the Brownwood Oil & Gas Company, near Bangs, is very promising. The hole is about four hundred feet deep, and already two strata of shallow oil have been found, with a little gas. The indications are very favorable, and with no further bad luck the company expects to bring in a gusher in about two weeks. At least this is the assurance given the Bulletin by D. F. Johnson, secretary of the company.

Work on this well has been considerably delayed on account of the lack of necessary tools, but the machinery is now in good working order, and Driller Jack Pippin is steadily pounding away in search of oil or gas, or both. —Brownwood Bulletin.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher

WHAT WILL THIS TOWN DO ABOUT IT

DeLeon Has a Proposition in the Way of Good Roads Improvement that Must be Acted Upon Quickly.

While over Comanche way one day last week we were informed that the Comanche business men in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce and the farmers in general, would form a good roads builders' organization and go in for all that there was in it, and improve the road between Comanche and Downing.

The Commissioners' Court has granted the Comanche business men and farmers along the route the privilege of using all the road machinery in their charge, that is to say, all the road machinery in Comanche county. It is the intention and plan of the parties interested to put in the two days, October 21st and 22nd at work on the roads.

They will organize into squads and no stone will be left unturned to make the days' work one which will be of lasting benefit to every party traversing the same.

Mr. Sutphin, secretary of the Comanche Chamber of Commerce, says that DeLeon may use the machinery on the two days following their work and that by the earnest endeavor of all parties concerned a public highway of some note and importance could be built upon which the farmers of this trade territory could bring their products to the market.

DeLeon is the logical trading point in this section of the state, goods are sold cheaper and it is proven every day that products bring a much better price here than in any other locality in this section of the state.

The business men of this section should by no means let this opportunity to make this one of the greatest events in road working that has ever been recorded in the annals of Comanche county—the county where everybody is happy and has plenty—pass by unheeded.

The Free Press feels optimistic over the matter of good roads and is of the belief that the DeLeon business people could not and will not afford to let such an opportunity pass by without the most thorough investigation.

One thing the Comanche business men are not going to do on those two great days and that is they are not going out on picnics or have a good time, but every man is to put on overalls and jumpers and get him a pick and spade, with a goodly number of wagons and teams furnished and work, mind you work, the roads.

This is no child's play nor any time to say that it is the wrong time of the year, nor that it is too dry or too wet, but the proposition is a vast territory, thickly settled with farmers, who raise thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of farm products annually and who are going to market these products where the best inducements are offered and into which runs the best improved highways.

If DeLeon fails to take advantage of this road building opportunity and Comanche carries out her present plans, it will only be a course of a few years until our trade territory will have decreased in the manner of dollars and cents, until the yearly deposits in our banks, the sales of our stores, and the shipments over our railroads, to such an extent that it may mean failure to some with the lack of income to others, so far as the territory in question is concerned.

Wake up and be on the job, and build good roads!—DeLeon Free Press.

Engine of Destruction.

Uncle Sam has a new engine of destruction which he would more than likely use in the event of war with our neighbor to the south.

It is a rapid fire rifle which, when loaded weighs thirty pounds and can easily be carried by one man. It shoots a "clip" of thirty-ball cartridges in two and one-fifth seconds, which is about six hundred per minute. Each of the balls can be counted on to travel three and one-tenth miles before dropping to the ground, and a bullet fired from this gun would penetrate forty-eight inches of solid pine at a distance of three hundred feet. Experiments have shown that the number of hits when fired at this rapid rate average from forty to eighty per cent, so that it is figured that each gun is worth 250 men in battle.



These Coats \$5.00

DESCRIPTION:

Made of good quality of caracul, full length and full lined garment.

Comes in all sizes, excellent garment for school wear.

Also shown in ladies' sizes and extra sizes up to 46.

An excellent garment for \$5.00.

The Comanche Merc. Co.

HOSPITAL MOVEMENT.

The Agitation for Hospitals Spreads Throughout State.

The county hospital movement is gradually but surely crystallizing and gaining momentum. Mr. R. J. Newton, Executive Secretary of the Texas Anti-Tuberculosis Association, has recently made a tour of the state in an effort to develop sentiment and bring about definite action in the matter of erecting joint county and city hospitals, wherever such institutions would likely succeed. His reports on condition as he found them in each community would be interesting reading, but would hardly do for publication at this time. A careful study of these reports would lead us to believe that at least six or eight, perhaps ten, counties will very soon take up the work and that a number of others will follow within the next several months. The movement is actively on foot at the present time in the following counties: Tarrant, Dallas, McLennan, Johnson, Navarro, Gregg, Cameron, Anderson, Smith, Harrison, Bowie, Palo Pinto, Parker, Bexar, Hunt, El Paso, Travis, Jefferson, Cook and Ellis. There is doubtless others that we have not heard from.

Tarrant county has already entered into an agreement with the city of Fort Worth for a joint hospital. The ground has been purchased, plans prepared and a board of management appointed. Dallas county has recently installed a modern tuberculosis hospital, and the city of Dallas is erecting a modern and expensive general hospital. It is expected that a movement will shortly be launched in Dallas county providing for a joint hospital, either including or independent of these two institutions. Bond elections have already been ordered in Gregg and Hunt counties with every prospect of favorable outcome. The city of San Angelo is building an elaborate hospital for its own use and it is expected that a joint hospital will also materialize in the near future. El Paso county is building a hospital and it is understood that the city of El Paso will be invited to collaborate.

The plan of the movement, where most successful, includes the collaboration of the county medical society with civic and women's clubs, in placing the proposition before county commissioners and city councils. County societies have been notably active in Navarro, Gregg, Anderson, Smith, Harrison, Jefferson, Cook, Ellis, Parker and Palo Pinto. The Jefferson county society has is-

sued a circular letter bearing on the subject, which contains some very good and logical argument, and in every instance the personal and professional influence of the local medical societies have been very effective. The influence of women's clubs and civic organizations in any movement whatsoever, is well known and need not be discussed here; it is the combination of the two that counts.

The law providing for co-operation of counties and cities in erecting and maintaining hospitals and dispensaries was passed during the regular session of the recent legislature, and was published in the May Journal of this year. We again call attention to this law and urge that county societies all over the state take advantage of its provisions and urge its requirements on county and city governments. It will be noted that counties in which there are cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, must hold a hospital bond election, whether petitioned or not, and it is the duty of the commissioners' court to so order. In all other counties it is necessary for ten per cent of the voters to petition for such an election. It is needless for us to urge diplomacy and discretion in pushing this proposition. Frequently conditions are not propitious, and it would be folly to make the effort. Again, there are conflicting community interests which must be considered. In all cases, a certain amount of educational effort must be put forth in preparing the way. The thing to do is to make the community realize its obligation to its indigent sick.—Texas State Journal of Medicine.

GATESVILLE SLAUGHTERED.

Comanche Indians Take Their Scalp 48 to 0 Last Saturday.

They were strangers among us and we took them in.

The Comanche Indians engaged the Gatesville High in a game on the local gridiron Saturday afternoon and took their scalp to the tune of 48 to 0.

The game, while a bit one sided, developed some good plays, particularly the work of Stevens and Reese, of the Indians, Reese going through the Gatesville line at his own pleasure, while Stevens was very fast at all times.

The Indians seemed to have gotten Gatesville's goat, at the first onslaught, and after that the game was simply a "massacre of the innocents."

The cry now among the rooters is "On to Brownwood."

ROUTE AGREED UPON DUBLIN TO STEPHENVILLE

Our Neighbors to the East to Build Pike Road.

The second meeting relative to the proposed piked roadway between Dublin and Stephenville, was held last Wednesday morning at Green's Creek, according to previous arrangements. The second meeting, as well as the first, was well attended, and a business attitude in the matter was apparent in the action of every booster who was present. A special feature was the large attendance of the farmers from many points on various roads between Dublin and Stephenville, all desirous of rendering their assistance and of having the roadway pass as nearly to them, if not directly in front of their doors.

The right of way committee, appointed at the meeting a week before, spent more than an hour threshing out the various problems presented and finally settled upon what is known as the middle road, the one leading directly up Patrick street in Dublin and on by Green's Creek Baptist church, as the most feasible and by two miles the shortest. This route was finally adopted by the general meeting by an overwhelming majority.

Sparks Howell, who was at the former meeting, was elected permanent chairman, acted in that capacity in his customary broad gauged way.

Chairman Bassell of the right-of-way committee, reported for his committee that one hundred dollars a mile would be required to complete the road in the manner proposed and upon motion the vice chairman of the general organization was empowered to appoint three committees to solicit finances for the work, one from Stephenville, one from Dublin and one from Green's Creek.

The right-of-way and the finance committees agreed to meet at Green's Creek at 9:00 a. m. next Tuesday, September 30th, and in the meantime to direct their attentions to the work in hand—Dublin Progress.

The Lyceum Again.

We are pleased to announce that "The Comanche Lyceum Association will offer to the public this season a most attractive program of lectures and entertainments.

As before, a course of five numbers will be given at the high school auditorium, the proceeds of ticket sales above expenses going to the library fund. The program is as follows:

Dr. H. V. Adams (lecturer), October 8th.

Victory Lynn (lecturer and cartoonist), November 8th.

The Dietries (musical), December 23rd.

Gilbert Shorter Players, January 26th.

It will be noticed that the first number is Dr. H. V. Adams, lecturer, on next Wednesday night, at 8:30 o'clock. Tickets for the season with reserve seats will be \$2.00, except for school children, which will be \$1.50 each. Single ticket fifty cents for each attraction.

The board for reserve seats will be open at Paris Smith's drug store next Monday. Read elsewhere what the public thinks of Mr. Adam's lecture, which will be given next Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock.

Don't forget the date! Wishing you a splendid season of entertainment, I am

Very truly,
R. F. Holloway.

He Found Out.

A boy sat on a rail fence enclosing a cornfield. A city chap passing by, said: "Your corn looks kind of yellow, boy."

"Yep, that's the kind we planted," replied the bub.

"It don't look like you will get more than a half crop," said the city chap.

"Nope; we don't expect to; the landlord gets the other half," retorted the youngster.

The stranger hesitated a moment and then ventured:

"You are not very far from a fool, are you, my boy?"

"Nope not more than ten feet," said the boy, and the city chap moved on.

Farm & Ranch one year and The Chief-Exponent from now until January, 1915, for \$1.75, when paid in advance.

ARLINGTONS & BECKMAN'S

OKLAHOMA RANCH WILD WEST

COMANCHE ONE DAY ONLY

Tuesday OCT. 7th

STREET PARADE RAIN OR SHINE==11 A.M.

THE ABOVE IS A TRUE PICTURE OF ONE OF THE OLDEST INDIANS WHO STATES HE HAS SEVERAL WAR FRIENDS IN THE VICINITY OF COMANCHE AND THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO MEET THEM ONCE MORE AND THAT HE WILL BE WITH THE OKLAHOMA RANCH WILD WEST SHOW IN COMANCHE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.

FREE STREET PARADE 11:00 A. M.

IT HAS BEEN KNOWN ALL SEASON BY THE MANY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE, WHO HAVE VISITED THE OKLAHOMA RANCH, THAT IT



MY AND MRS CHIEF HIGH BEAR

HAS THE MOST DARE DEVIL COSSACKS, COWBOYS, COWGIRLS, INDIANS, BRONCHO BUSTERS OF ANY WILD WEST SHOW ON THE ROAD TODAY, PRESENTING TO YOU IN THEIR FANCY RIDING AND ROPING—LUCILE MULHALL AND OTTO KLINE.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE STAMPEDE CHAMPIONS, OTTO KLINE & LUCILE MULHALL; ALSO THAT SENSATIONAL, THRILLING AND EXCITING GAME BY THE CHAMPIONS OF ALL

AUTO POLO

Tears for the Departed.

Good-by, Old Buzz Fan, long you've cooled my moisture-beaded brow. Full sweet has been your soothing breath, but I'll not need you now. From 'twixt your curving facial wires has wafted zephyrs dear, but now Old Buzz Fan, you may rest in peace until next year. Your happy hum has banished care, your breeze has banished heat, and as a summer comforter you're sure hard to beat. But as the days are getting short, and coolness I decry, I'll have to turn you off for good. So long, Buzz Fan, good-by. 'Tis hard to part, Buzz Fan, I know, but really

you must go. You scatter papers on the floor and waste the current so. The boss has ordered your demise, your hum shall shortly die. Alas, I soon must throw your switch, good-by, Buzz Fan, good-by. You are a cheerful soul, Buzz Fan, and you like to have your fun. That time you met the office cat you scored a lovely one. Poor Thomas lost his silky tail and never more will he attempt to scratch his arching back by electricity. And when you crept across your shelf, and on the floor you fell—Ah me! I never shall forget our lady typist's yell! You scared that steno half to

death, blue fire flew all around, and when the chief clerk rescued her, she'd fallen in a swoon. I'll always think that fainting spell was Danny Cupid's cue; 'twas there the chief clerk lost his heart, you old intriguer you! But now, Buzz Fan, you'll have to go, Aeolus small, adieu! with straw hats, with low-necked waists and sweet dreams I wish to you. And when next June the mercury ascends toward the sky, I'll call you back, but for the nonce, good-by, Buzz Fan, good-by.—W. W. Ferguson in Fort Worth Record.

Let Gille, the tailor, clean or press your winter suit. (adv)

You Can't Afford

To Farm Without Cattle, or Keep Cattle Without An
INDIANA SILO

Beef and dairy products are the biggest profit makers for the farmer who has a few cattle on hand, does not feel the pinch of a poor crop year.

The ensiling of the feed crops is the only method known which preserves all of the crop. You save all of your feed crop with an Indiana Silo.

The Silo is not an experiment. It is a success and has come to stay. Ask any of the farmers who are now using Silos in this county. They know the Silo is an unqualified success.

The Indiana is the Quality Silo. The Silo of perfect material and workmanship. NOT MADE OF CROSBY MATERIAL.

The Indiana Silo is Used Everywhere by Men who Know.

You Can Get an Indiana Silo Quick! Write, Wire or Phone Us.

LADD MERCANTILE COMP'Y, Hasse, Texas

Exclusive Agents for the World Famous Indiana Silos.



Too Late for Publication.

An interesting communication from Oak Valley came in too late last week for publication. Matter to be sure of insertion should reach the office of publication before Thursday noon of each week at the latest.

Sidney News.

Miss Lena Langston, who is attending school at Comanche, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Langston, from Friday till Sunday.

J. D. Jackson and Willie Cottrill, of Suez, attended church here Sunday morning.

Rev. Clark filled his regular appointment at the Methodist church Sunday morning and night.

Harvey Ross and children, of Gap, attended church here Sunday morning.

The Jacksons had a family reunion at the home of their father, Uncle Bob Jackson, there being quite a number of relatives and friends present.

Mrs. J. C. Ross is at Comanche at the bedside of her son, Frank, who has a bad case of typhoid fever.

The debate is to begin Friday at ten o'clock. Everybody invited to come.

The little infant of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart, after a few days' illness, died Sunday morning. Weep not dear parents, little brother and sisters, for Jesus into "suffer little children to come into me, for such is kingdom of heaven." Only live so that you can feel assured that when you come to cross the cold, dark stream of death, that you can meet your dear baby and brother.

A Cousin.

Downing Doings.

Dr. Neil and wife were called to see their little grandchild at DeLeon last Wednesday. The baby died Saturday and was buried Sunday at that place. We extend sympathy to the bereaved parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker.

A large crowd of our young people attended class meeting at Mr. Favors' Saturday night, and report a fine time.

Mr. Favors starts today with his family to Wood county, where he will make his future home.

Misses Myrtle Lightfoot, May Hulsey and Mabel High, who are attending school at Comanche, visited the homefolks Saturday and Sunday.

There was no preaching at the Methodist church Sunday, the pastor attending conference at C. O. Hatley and Bob Loudermilk shipped a car load of hogs to Fort Worth last week.

Larry Kittle, wife and son, and Mrs. Thomas, of Comanche, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hornsby. Little Miss Cora Lee Kittle went back with her parents after about ten days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Hornsby.

The B. Y. P. U. Rally.

The B. Y. P. U. Rally and Sunday School Institute at the Baptist church will be in session over Sunday.

John A. Held has attained statewide publicity as a Sunday school worker, while Miss Dalton is attaining national fame as a chalk talker. There will be services Friday night. Services will begin Saturday at 10:00 a. m. Practically all day Sunday will be given to these workers. Let everyone interested in Sunday school work attend.

Geo. W. Sheafor, Pastor.

Notice!

I have bought the C. S. Thaxton home place, one of the nicest homes in Comanche. It is for sale at a bargain for cash.

Address me at Wylie, Texas, or see C. S. Thaxton at Comanche Creamery for prices.

Respectfully,

(adv4) J. R. Thaxton.

Does that overcoat need a new collar? Gille, the tailor, can fix them.

A Good Paying

business in town to exchange for farm. Address, Box-597, Comanche, Texas.

GOVERNMENT GIN INSPECTOR REPORTS

S. W. Switzer, Government Gin Reporter and Inspector for Comanche County Reports Short Crops.

S. W. Switzer, Government Gin Reporter for Comanche county, was in the city Friday and had the following information to give out for publication: "481 bales of cotton were ginned in Comanche county during the month of August, against 2801 bales the same period of last year."

Mr. Switzer further stated that as the people pick their cotton for the first time that the picking is ended, and also says he sees lots of places, where the cattle and other stock have been turned into the cotton patches. According to statements of the various farmers of the county, Mr. Switzer further asserts that the crop will be the shortest Comanche county has ever gathered.

This is indeed discouraging to the county as a whole, but the DeLeon trade territory, has the best crop of cotton of any section of the county and this year's crop will fall but little short of the usual good average.—DeLeon Free Press.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

I have a very fine flour I am selling at \$1.25 per sack. I guarantee against any other flour sold in town.

(adv) C. F. Williams.

Notice to Dairymen on Route 2.

Our wagon will make Route 2 every Tuesday and Friday of each week, beginning Tuesday, October 7th. Please have your cream ready.

(adv) The Comanche Creamery.

I have store house on the square of extra width and 110 feet long; will lease on long time.

(adv) W. R. Slider.

Let Gille, the tailor, clean or press your winter suit.

(adv)

JEWISH NEW YEAR OR ROSH HASHANA

Brins' Dry Goods Store Was Closed Thursday in Celebration of Day.

The Jewish New Year is in observance of the first of Tishri as Rosh Hashana, the most solemn day next to Yom Kippur, is based principally upon the traditional law "Holy to the Lord" seems to indicate. It is the beginning of creation and on that day the means of sustenance for every person is apportioned for the ensuing year, according to the Jewish beliefs.

The observance of the first of Tishri as Rosh Hashana, the most solemn day next to Yom Kippur, is based principally on the traditional law, to which the mention of "Kikkaran" Memorial Day (Lev. xxii:24) and the reference of Ezra to the day as one "holy to the Lord" (Neh. viii:8) seems to point.

The passage to Psalms (ixxxi:5) referring to the solemn feast which is held on new moon day, when the Shofar is sounded, as a day of mishpat (judgment) of the God of Jacob is taken to indicate the character of Rosh Hashana as the most important judgment day on which all the inhabitants of the world pass for judgment before the Creator, as sheep pass for examination before the shepherd (R. H. 1. 2.).

The Zodiac sign of the balance for "Tishri" is claimed to indicate the scales of judgment, balancing the meritorious against the wicked acts of the person judged.

The first, "Tishri" is considered by the best authorities as the beginning of creation; second, on Rosh Hashana the means of sustenance to every person are apportioned for the ensuing year.

The idea of good women introduced the custom of greeting one another on New Year's Eve. "Mayest Thou Be Inscribed for a Good Year."

The New Year's service begins

with the preliminary prayers for holy days. The main benediction begins with "prayers for the recognition of God's power," "the restoration of the Jewish state," "reward for the righteous, the punishment of the wicked and universal theocracy."

The ancient ritual horn of Israel, representing the oldest surviving form of wind instrument, is used even now as a call for repentance. It was "the voice of Shofar" issuing from the thick of the clouds on "Sinai, that make all the camp tremble. (Ex. xix., 16, xx, 18). Also far the announcement for the new moon and solemn feast. In the earliest days it was also employed in other religious ceremonies.

The order of blowing the Shofar is repeated on the second day of Rosh Hashana. Many reasons are assigned for the ceremony of Shofar-blowing, but, as it is accepted by all authorities of Jewish learning, the chief aim of the Shofar is to awaken the higher mercy.

If you want to contribute directly to the occurrence of capillary bronchitis and pneumonia use enough medicines that contain codine, morphine, heroin and other sedatives when you have a cough or cold. An expectorant like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is what is needed. That cleans out the culture beds or breeding places for the germs of pneumonia and other germ diseases. That is why pneumonia never results from a cold when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. It has a world wide reputation for its cures. It contains no morphine or other sedatives. For sale by all dealers.

Tell your troubles to Reed & Mayes, new and second-hand goods. Mattress making and renovating a specialty. Telephone 174.

The proposition to send The Chief-Exponent one year for 75, when paid in advance, has been withdrawn October 1st, and this one substituted: Any one paying \$1.00 in advance will be sent the paper until January, 1915. Subscribe now!

BAD FIRE AT GUSTINE DOES \$20,000 DAMAGE

Starts in a Restaurant at Late Hour of the Night and Destroys Much Property.

The little city of Gustine, this county, was visited by a disastrous fire an early hour Wednesday morning, resulting in a loss of \$20,000.00 or more.

The fire was discovered in a restaurant owned by Nelson Briscoe, and destroyed a number of adjacent buildings before it was gotten under control, about two o'clock. The blaze was one of the most disastrous in the history of this prosperous little city and resulted in the following losses:

Smart & Kennedy, building and contents, loss \$11,500; insurance, \$2,000.00.

Gustine Restaurant, building belonging to Mrs. J. E. Palmer, valued at \$800.00, total loss; contents valued at \$150.00, no insurance.

Barber Shop, owned by Tom Butler, building valued at \$200.00, total loss, fixtures saved.

Tailor Shop owned by J. E. Johnson, \$350.00; no insurance.

Meat Market, owned by Cook & Shankles, loss \$150.00; building owned by M. O. Odell, loss \$600; no insurance.

F. & M. State Bank, damage to walls and ceiling caused by explosion, \$1,500.00; covered by insurance.

A number of buildings across the street from the burned buildings, suffered a damage to their fronts caused by the extreme heat of the blaze, as follows:

Watson Bros., \$200.00.

Odell Bros., \$25.00.

I. Sadler & Co., \$50.00.

The hardware and furniture department of the Gustine Mercantile Company, just recently completed, in the rear of the Smart & Kennedy building, was only saved by the heroic work of the bucket brigade.

The Duke Drug Company where the fire was stopped, suffered a damage of \$50.00 to \$75.00 by smoke and water.